

FREE OR LOW RATE

Now England Destroyed the Irish Industries

BY HER UNJUST TAXATION

Prohibitory Duties Were Levied on Irish Goods Sent to England, While English Goods Were Admitted Free.

For a time before the act of union between Great Britain and Ireland, in 1800, the latter country enjoyed the advantages of a protective tariff, and Irish industry expanded and flourished grandly. But after the union with England Ireland came within the influence of the selfish system of Cobdenism, which sought the advancement of British manufactures even at the cost of the total destruction of the industries of other countries. England set to work to deliberately ruin those of her sister island, and this is how she did it.

She levied a higher tariff on goods sent from Ireland to her than Ireland was privileged to levy on English goods entering Irish ports, as the following table will show:

	Irish goods to England.	English goods to Ireland.
Beer	5 0 0	4 0 0
Bricks, blue, etc.	5 12 10	Free
Candles, per 100 lbs.	5 12 10	Free
Cheese, per 100 lbs.	4 10 3	Free
Cloves, square foot.	0 2 3 4	Free
Gold ribbons, per 100 yds.	0 5 0	2 1 1
Gold thread, per 100 yds.	0 5 0	2 1 1
Gold stockings, do.	0 5 0	2 1 1
Soap, per 100 lbs.	0 5 0	2 1 1
Sugar, per 100 lbs.	0 5 0	2 1 1
Tea, per 100 lbs.	0 5 0	2 1 1
Wool, per 100 lbs.	0 5 0	2 1 1

In 1788 Lord Clare said of the condition of Ireland, "There is not a civilized nation on the face of the habitable globe which has advanced in cultivating, in agriculture and in manufactures with the same rapidity in the same period as had Ireland." Such statement was made seventeen years before England got possession of Ireland. What is the Ireland of today after nearly a century of British tariff legislation? She has not a manufacturing industry worthy of the name, her people forced to depend solely upon the soil for subsistence, and periodically dependent upon the world's charity to keep them from starvation, and her population reduced to half what it was before she came under the accursed system.

The late Mr. Parnell, whose far-seeing statesmanship and political sagacity brought his country from utter hopelessness to the very verge of the liberty it had sought so long and vainly, keenly realized the vital necessity of protection to Ireland's well-being. Said he, as reported in the weekly edition of the Dublin Freeman's Journal of Aug. 22, 1885:

"This question of the protection of the industries of Ireland is one of vital importance for the nation. We have to consider the interest of the artisans of the towns and of the laborers in the country, and, as I have already stated, it is my firm belief that it will be impossible for us to keep this great portion of the laboring classes at home and in comfort without protection to Irish industries. It is a problem which requires the utmost exertion on all our parts to solve."

"The life of Ireland is dependent upon the preservation of her bone and sinew. Our population has diminished at the rate of a million a decade during the past forty years; it is time that that should be put a stop to, and that it should be possible for the laborers, the artisans and mechanics of Ireland to live, thrive and prosper at home."

The one great unanswered and unanswered question in American politics is, Why are Irish-Americans found for the most part in the ranks of the free trade party, which is fighting England's battle today as really as Irishmen have done for centuries in the British army?

The Sugar Tax and the Sugar Industry.
One of the most important things we have seen for a long time is the following editorial reflection from the St. Louis Republic:

"The Republican shuffle in raw sugar was really an increase in taxation of some \$10,000,000 a year, or of the amount of the bounty paid annually."

The duty on sugar was a revenue duty, a duty of the regular free trade type, and was therefore a tax on the consumer, being entirely paid by him. This tax amounted in the year before its abolition to almost \$54,000,000. Let it not be forgotten that when the Republicans, in accordance with the broad principle of logical protection—that no duty should be levied on an article which we are not able or sure of being able to produce in adequate quantity to supply the home demand—voted to repeal the duty on sugar, the Democratic free traders united to a single opposing provision. As for the bounty, the object of which was to stimulate export, that amounted last year to little more than \$7,000,000. Thus the balance on the right side of the ledger—i. e., in the consumer's pockets—comes to \$47,000,000, all of which was saved to him by the McKinley tariff. The tariff is a tax and the McKinley prices for sugar are already things of the past. The tin plate tariff is in the last throes. Is the sugar bounty the next on the list?

Mugwump Honor.

In his own estimation the Mugwump is nothing if not honorable. The policy of the Mugwump newspaper is always "independent, open, manly," etc. Yet here we have the New York Evening Post printing an article on the effect of the tariff on felt hats of the present manufacture, and when Mr. Alfred Delage, the well-known felt manufacturer, of Delageville, N. Y., writes to the Post courteously asking for space to correct a few of the "mistakes" found in this article, his letter is returned to him with the curt reply, "Not wanted." How weak must be that argument which will not bear the light!

A Nebraska Man's Wife.

The New York Sun tells an interesting story of William Truesdale, of Beatrice, Neb., who, it says, has secured in the circuit court of that town an absolute divorce on the novel ground that his wife, Amelia, is an incorrigible liar. He says that during their three years of married life his wife has told at least 10,000 lies. In his petition for the di-

vorce he says, "This cannot tell the truth, and while it is in the nature of a disease I believe it is incurable."

Here are a few of the yarns told by his wife which Truesdale cites in his petition filed in the court: She told him that his mother had just been found dead in bed, murdered by unknown persons that their nearest neighbor and his best friend had attempted a criminal assault upon her; that she had received a letter from a lawyer in her old fortune, and to send him fifty dollars at once (she spent the money for a new dress); that their little son had fallen in the well and broken his leg (he was asleep in the crib); that their minister had eloped with a servant girl, leaving his wife and five children destitute, which story, when repeated by him, was the means of costing him \$700 and a deal of trouble to keep from being convicted of criminal libel. There was a long string of equally interesting fables filed in Mr. Truesdale's petition, and the court considered he had good grounds for securing the divorce he got.

Commended by the English.

It is strange, but nevertheless true, that a London paper finds something American to commend. It says: "Bazaar being now in full activity and novelty sorely required, English promoters of these charitable entertainments might take a hint from across the Atlantic. A Shakespeare carnival at Brooklyn recently brought in a large sum for charity by representing the 'Seven Ages of Man.' Seven stalls were placed around the hall to carry out the poet's idea, with slight variations. The first age was devoted to the baby and its requirements; the second was a toy stall for children; at the third girls dressed as flowers sold sweets and blossoms, and the fourth was managed by young matrons presiding over household wares. The delights of the table ruled the fifth age under the merry wives of Windsor; the sixth suggested the pleasures of memory by souvenirs of the past life—pictures, books, souvenir spoons—and the three weird sisters told fortunes for the seventh age, predicting a happy future for the close of this world's existence."

HAS WON HIS WAY ALONE.

A Rising Young Artist Who Is the Son of a "Prophet."

Arthur Toed is a young American artist in Rome who has recently won some fame by breaking away from the hard realism so dominant of late, and giving to his landscapes a spirit and a life that seems the result of inspiration. His story is a rather sad one, and he has toiled against difficulties with a persistence which threatened to make him old before his time.

His case deserves to rank with those of the many geniuses who have suffered long and triumphed at last. He was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1860, but taken soon after to Binghamton, where most of his life has been passed. He early showed a native talent for painting, and had made some progress when his father became infected with a religious craze and went off "in quest of holiness," as he termed it, leaving the boy the only support of an invalid mother. His life for many years thereafter was peculiarly hard, but he still worked at his chosen art and occasionally sold a picture.

His mother died after ten years of this life, and the lad then gave his whole time to art. Two of the pictures he then painted adorn the executive mansion at Albany, and others are in various parts of New York. His health failed by reason of hard work, but he had earned enough to go to Rome, and still refusing to follow the merely commercial line he developed his peculiar genius. Such success has recently crowned his efforts that he is in a fair way to reach the highest rank.

THE TALE OF THREE PAINTERS.

How They Got a Separate Compartment on an English Train.

In his life Charles Keene, Mr. Layard remarks that Keene was once staying with a very famous painter, whose country house was near Godalming. Another painter was of the party, and all three were going up to London by an early train. They were discussing over the breakfast table the probability of getting room in the same carriage, when Keene announced that he would promise them a compartment to themselves. No guard was to be bribed, no porter was to be tampered with, no consideration was to move from customer to company—the thing was to be done, and done silently. A bet was readily made, for the feat to those who knew Godalming traffic seemed an impossibility. The three painters were early at the station, before the customary passengers arrived, and easily secured a compartment.

Then Keene gave his instructions to his friends. The brother artists painted his face brown and yellow and red, and muffled him in coats and gave him the corner seat near the window. When the other passengers arrived they avoided that carriage. They were business men, grave, solid, careful of their comfort, men who had sons-in-law with young families—they were not going to travel with a patient in virulent smallpox. That at least was certain. And on the way up a dreadful idea occurred to them; suppose that very night they were to return in that very compartment without knowing it. The thing was too horrible. The guard was sent for and instant action in the matter claimed. And so the train was searched for that fever stricken patient, and every door was opened and every passenger scanned, but Charles Keene had won his bet and washed his face.

Discovery of the Lucifer Match.

Like many other bright men the English chemist who first made a lucifer match failed to profit by his invention. The discoverer, Mr. Isaac Holden, M. P., has given this account of the affair: "In the morning I used to get up at 4 o'clock in order to pursue my studies, and I used at that time the flint and steel, in the use of which I found very great inconvenience. Of course I knew, as another chemist did, the explosive material that was necessary in order to produce instantaneous light, but it was

very difficult to obtain a light on wood by that explosive material, and the idea occurred to me to put sulphur under the explosive mixture. I did that, and showed it in my next lecture on chemistry, a course of which I was delivering at a large academy."

"There was," added Mr. Holden, "a young man in the room whose father was a chemist in London, and he immediately wrote to his father about it, and shortly afterward lucifer matches were issued to the world. I believe that was the first occasion that we had the present lucifer match. I was urged to go and take out a patent immediately, but I thought it was so small a matter and it cost me so little labor that I did not think it proper to go and get a patent; otherwise I have no doubt it would have been very profitable."

Postmaster Over Fifty Years.

Speaking of James H. Miller, postmaster at Gauley Bridge, W. Va., a New York paper says he was appointed by President William Henry Harrison over fifty years ago, and is probably the oldest postmaster in the country. He has retained his office through all the political changes of the past half century, and at the age of eighty-six years is as prompt and efficient as any postmaster in the state. During the late war Mr. Miller's office was several times within the Confederate lines, but he was never disturbed or annoyed in any way.

An alligator at the Crystal palace, London, lived in perfect health upon nothing for eighteen months. It lately took a piece of very high mutton with relish.

COST OF AMERICAN SHIPS.

It Is More Expensive to Run Them on Account of Our Higher Wages.

At a hearing before the senate committee on commerce recently, Mr. William M. Ivins, president of the United States and Brazilian Steamship company, gave some interesting testimony on the comparative cost of running and operating American and British ships. American ships, in the opinion of Mr. Ivins, are more strongly built, more durable and in every way better than English ships. Yet in the course of the hearing it came out that his company, which has been running both British and American vessels, has decided to lay up two of its American ships on their return from their present voyage. In reply to questions from members of the committee asking the reason for this, Mr. Ivins declared that they could not afford to run these ships. It was not because it cost any more to build them, for there was scarcely any difference in the cost of building, but because wages and the cost of maintenance of the crew on an American vessel were so much higher than that his company could not run them and still make a profit. Going into details, Mr. Ivins showed the comparative monthly wages and the cost of maintaining the crew on two of their ships, one American and the other British, and both of about equal capacity, to be as follows:

	British vessel.	American vessel.
Wages per month	\$260	\$2,300
Maintenance	50	1,000
Total	\$310	\$3,300

In other words, it cost \$3,175 more per month, or over \$38,000 more per year, to operate an American than a corresponding British vessel in the Brazilian-American trade. Here we have presented the essence of the whole shipping question. Not because American vessels are more expensive it is impossible for our steamship lines to compete with those of Great Britain. It is because American wages are higher, because the American sailor is accustomed to a better mode of living than the British that the cost of maintaining an American vessel is so much greater. There are, then, three methods in which this problem can be dealt with. Either we can lower the wages and degrade the condition of the American sailor to the level of this foreign competitor or we can allow Great Britain to do all of our carrying trade, and thus drive the American flag from the ocean, or, thirdly, we can grant an adequate subsidy, so as to cover the difference in wages and cost of maintenance on American and British ships, and thus resurrect the American merchant marine without debasing either our sailors or ourselves. The course which should be preferred by every patriotic citizen is evident.

American Homes.

The home is the pillar of our national life.

It represents the thrift and energy of our people; it is the product of their wages and savings. The home is the school house of our youth and the comfort of our age. To have a little home that one can call one's own makes a man happier, manlier, more independent. No country can be accounted prosperous unless the majority of whose people do not own their own homes. Here, then, we have a good test of the relative benefits of protection and free trade. Which system makes it easier for a workman to have a home of his own?

Among the iron workers of free trade England, and they are perhaps the most prosperous of all that country's workmen, one man out of every twenty-five occupies his own home.

In Philadelphia, the largest city of the greatest iron producing state in the Union, there is one home to every five inhabitants.

The latest British parliamentary report on the "Housing of the Working Classes" says, "Even in the country districts (where surely one would expect to find more homes) human beings are to be found hoarded together in a condition considerably worse than that in which the 'beasts that perish' are usually kept by their owners."

The United States census of 1890 reports that the number of dwellings in the United States in that year was 8,935,812. The population was a little over 50,000,000; so that there was about one dwelling to every six inhabitants. One out of every six inhabitants occupied his own home.

It is to protection that we owe the large number of American homes. For the tariff maintains the American rate of wages; from our higher wages come the greater savings of our people, and from the savings of the family comes the home.

So we see that without protection many of our homes would disappear, and with them also would disappear the finer, broader, manlier spirit of our people.

Protection is the safeguard of the American home.—American Economist.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The republican electors of the state of Michigan, and all others who may desire to unite with them in support of the principles of the republican party as declared in the platform adopted by the last national republican convention, are hereby requested to send delegates to the state convention of said party, to be held at Grand Rapids, Mich., on Wednesday, July 23, 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., and continuing Thursday, July 24, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing delegates for state voters and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

As a convenience with the resolution adopted at the last state convention, one delegate will be entitled to one vote for each county in the total vote cast for electors at the next state election (November, 1902) and one additional delegate for every fraction amounting to one-half of the total vote cast for electors at the next state election. Use vice president as our assistant secretary, and one member each of the committees on credentials, permanent organization and order of business, and resolutions, and for the transaction of such other business as they may see fit.

In compliance with a resolution adopted in Detroit, June 25, 1902, the secretary of each county is requested to forward to the secretary of the state central committee, No. 40 West Fort street, Detroit, by the earliest mail after the date of the state convention, a certified list of such delegates from their respective counties as are entitled to seats in the convention.

William R. Bates, Secretary. James McMillan, Chairman.

Dated, Grand Rapids, June 25, 1902.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

A republican county convention will be held in the Metropolitan hall, over 61 Pearl street, in the city of Grand Rapids, Michigan, on Thursday, July 18, 1902, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the republican state convention to be held in the city of Lansing, on Wednesday, July 23, 1902, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

Each township and ward is entitled to three delegates.

Isaac F. Leland, Chairman.

Osborn W. Burrell, Secretary.

Dated, Grand Rapids, June 25, 1902.

A full line of fly back horse timers and field glasses for the races at Carleton's, No. 44 Canal street.

Beecham's Pills cure Bilious and Nervous Ills.

White & White, low prices and best quality goods. Prompt service. Open all night.

G. R. & I. R. R.

Train No. 7.

Quickest of all trains to the northern resorts.

Leave Grand Rapids..... 2:00 p. m.

Arrive Petoskey and Bay View..... 8:00 p. m.

Arrive Mackinaw Island..... 10:30 p. m.

Arrive Traverse City..... 6:55 p. m.

Parlor car to Petoskey and Mackinaw.

Other trains leave at 7:20 a. m. with parlor cars for Traverse City, Petoskey and Mackinaw; at 10:30 p. m. with sleeping cars for both Petoskey and Mackinaw, and at 4:15 p. m. for Traverse City.

What Makes a Beautiful Woman.

REKMAN, Ind., July 1, 1891. DULLAM'S GREAT GERMAN MEDICINE CO.

My daughter has been afflicted with female trouble for over six years and I have paid out over \$750 in vain trying to find relief for her.

A lady friend advised me to secure a bottle of Dullam's Great German Female Uterine Tonic and she has been completely cured by it.

We gave it a fair trial and the results were wonderful. I cannot recommend it too highly to all ladies who are afflicted.

For sale at D. C. Scribner's drug store, 73 Monroe street.

Buy Dullam's Great German 25 cent Cough Cure at D. C. Scribner's.

The greatest worm destroyer on earth is Dullam's Great German Worm Lozenges, only 25 cents per box. For sale at D. C. Scribner's drug store.

Bad drainage causes much sickness, and bad blood and improper action of the liver and kidneys is sad draught to the human system, which Burdock Blood Bitters remedy.

Order GRANT ICE CO. Phone 238.

Buy Dullam's Great German 15 cent Liver Pills, forty in each package, at Scribner's.

Peckham's Croup Remedy cures whooping cough.

A GREAT SLAUGHTER

In the Price of Groceries for a Few Days Only and for Cash.

Best Family flour, per 100 lbs., \$2. 22 lb. granulated sugar for \$1.

9 bars German Family soap, for 25c. Van Houten's cocoa, 1 lb. can for 70c. Van Houten's cocoa, 1 lb. can for 70c.

Van Houten's cocoa, 1 lb. can for 20c. L. Schopp's coconut, per lb., 12c. Salad dressing, large bottle, 20c. Salad dressing, small bottle, 15c. Worcestershire sauce, large bottle, 25c. Worcestershire sauce, small bottle, 15c.

Flaccus Bros.' catsup, large bottle, 18c. Flaccus Bros.' catsup, small bottle, 10c.

1 lb. can salmon for 10c. 1 lb. package sardines for 5c. 1 lb. can baking powder for 7c. Paper salts, 20c.

Pure cider vinegar, per gallon, 12c. Pure spices, per lb., 15c. Small and mixed pickles, per quart, 10c.

Large pickles, per dozen, 5c. 3 packages of rolled oats, for 25c. Coleman's English mustard, per lb., 30c.

4 lbs. choice rice, for 25c. French peas and mushrooms, per can, 15c.

Canned corned beef, 1 lb. can, 10c; 2 lb. can 15c. Polished ham and tongue, small can 10c; large can 15c.

Clothes line, 10c; 2 for 25c. Queen olives, per bottle, 15c; former price, 25c. Queen olives, 30c per bottle; former price, 45c.

Imported salad oil, 1 pint, 15c; 1 pint, 30c; quart, 60c. Japan tea, 20c, 30c; very best, 40c.

A choice English Breakfast tea, per lb., 30c. Gherkins, mixed pickles and chowchow, per bottle, 20c.

Flavoring extracts at 20 per cent less than cost.

All fruits and vegetables received daily and sold at the lowest cash prices. Call and be convinced.

CHARLES F. RATHBUN, Successor to Ira C. Hatch, 125 Monroe-st. Telephone 182.

A full line of fly back horse timers and field glasses for the races at Carleton's, No. 44 Canal street.

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Owing to the pesky rain earlier in the day we were so crowded yesterday evening and afternoon that we were unable to serve the crowds who came to the great sale, in consequence of which we will keep open tomorrow until noon and continue the great

\$7.50

Seven Fifty over until then. A good way to celebrate the 4th—buy a suit worth \$15 for \$7.50. Remember the \$7.50 sale ends tomorrow noon. Straw Hats literally slaughtered.

Hudson's Tower Clothing Co.

HOT RIDING SCHOOL!

WEATHER FLOOR COVERINGS AND Draperies

IN GREAT Variety.

Many desirable ends and odd patterns of CARPETS!

which we wish to close at a considerable reduction in price.

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68 Monroe St.

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Stamped Goods and Stamping

IT IS A SUCCESS.

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ARE QUICKLY MARRIED. TRY IT IN YOUR NEXT HOUSE-CLEANING.

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